बैंक लघु सड़क परिवहन परिचालकों को शतप्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार विशेषकर गुजरात में कितने परिचालकों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०वी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक लघु सड़क परिवहन परिचालकों (एस०आर०टी०ओ०) को शतप्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऋणकर्ता को वाहन की लागत का कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत वहन करना अपेक्षित है और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक ऐसी लागत का 85 प्रतिशत तक प्रदान करते हैं । यह ऋण छः महीने के अधिस्थगन सहित 5 वर्षों में वापस किया जाना है । बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली ब्याज दरें वे हैं जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं । आवेदन पत्रों की उचित छानबीन करने के पश्चात् बैंकों द्वारा ऋण मंजूर किए जाते हैं । बैंकों को प्रस्तावों की अर्थक्षमता, प्रयोजन की सत्यता, ऋणकर्ताओं की ऋण की पात्रता जसी सामान्य आवश्यकताओं के बारे में स्वय को संतुष्ट करना होता है । ऋण संवितरित किए जाने से पहले ऋणकर्ताओं को आवश्यक ऋण दस्तावेज निष्पादित करने होते हैं । बैंकों को ऋण के अंतिम उपयोग का भी पर्यवेक्षण करना होता है । इस योजना के तहत प्रदान किए गए ऋणों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) बैंकों को पुनर्वित्त सहायता प्रदान करता है ।

(ग) नाबार्ड ने सूचित किया है कि एस.आर.टी. ओ योजना के तहत सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बकों सहित विभिन्न एजेंसियों को संवितरित की गई नाबार्ड की पुनर्वित्त सहायता का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(लाख रुपए)

वर्ष	अखिल भारत	गुजरात राज्य
1992–93	5428	उपलब्ध नहीं
1993–94	11864	1957
1994–95 (दिसम्बर 1994 तक)	2374	827

Comments of world bank and IMF on Indian Budget 1994-95

5971. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reports received recently by the Union Government from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Commenting on Indian Budget for 1994-95;

(b) whether appraisals have indicated towards deficit adversely; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The World Bank in its country Economic Memorandum 1994 has commented on Indian Budget 1994-95. The World Bank has noted that while continuing the process of structural reform in several key areas, its major objective is to reactivate investment and that unless fiscal performance is improved, it could undermine the credibilty of the reform programme.

The International Monetary Fund in its Annual Report 1994 have commended India's programme of fiscal

consolidation and structural reforms put in place during the last three years which has been effective in restoring external confidence, reducing inflation and limiting the economic slow down in the face of severe initial balance of payment crisis. At the same time, IMF had mentioned that the fiscal stance embodied in 1994-95 budget proposals would fall short of what was needed to ensure a sound budgetary position over the medium term.

Review of World Bank regarding Union Budget

5972. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:

MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a critical review of the World Bank regarding Union budget 1994-95 suggesting that it may not spurn growth;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Budget has failed to stimulate private investment to the extent it was expected; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The Union Budget for 1994-95 aimed at giving priority to simulating investment through the introduction of key structural reform. It was based on the expectation that with more income-elastic sources of taxation, a recovery of growth would improve tax collections that would assist in fiscal consolidation in the future. The World Bank in its Country Economic Memorandum published in May 1994 also reiterated the urgent need for supportive sectoral reforms to utilise the idle capacity in sectors where private investment can flow in. The budgetary proposals and the accompanying economic reforms during 1994-95 had a positive impact on the investment climate in the country. The encouraging trend in domestic investment is evident from the fact that financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the All India Financial Institutions in April-December, 1994 recorded a growth of 59.2 per cent and 26.3 per cent respectively compared to the same period of 1993. This was supplemented by the bouyancy in the capital market in which the number of new issues increased to 1032 during April-December, 1994 compared to 753 during the same period in 1993. The response of foreign investment was also encouraging. Portfolio investment including GDRs has responded swiftly, to rise from under $100 million in 1992-93 to nearly $3.5 billion in 1993-94 and could be of the same order in 1994-95. There has been sharp increases in approvals of direct investment proposals, the value rising to $2.9 billion in 1994 from $235 million in 1991. The total DFI proposal approved to $7.2 billion against just under $1.0 billion approved during the whole of the previous decade (1981-90).

Loan Melas

5973. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:

SHRI MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced through loan Melas till March, 1990; and

(b) the amount of loans waived so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The information regarding the amount of loan disubursed through loan Melas' is not generated by the data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). How-